NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price;-

\$1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country. Postage five cents per copy for three months.

at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current is

The California Epirion, on the 1st, 11th and 21st o each month, at Six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum.

The EUROPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at Six cents per copy, \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage. ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted inthe WEEKLY HERALD, the European and California

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing im portant news, solicited from any quarter of the world; is used, will be liberally paid for. DUR FOREIGN COR-RESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SHAL ALL ISTTERS AND PACEAGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We de not return rejected communications

JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at th

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFFERNOON AND EVENING THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway near Broome

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway conside New York Hotel, American Occas That Doctor or Alcantara Matinee at 1% o'Clock.

GERMAN THALIA TURATRE, No. 514 Broadway.— DERICHBUME REGISTRATOR UND SEIN PARKTOT-ROSEO AUP DEN BURRAU-EIN KLEINER SCHWIEDEL GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

IRVING HALL, Irving place .- C. Hanay's GRAND COM

TRYING HALL, Irving place - Mr. AND Mus. HOWARD PAUL IN THEIR MUSICAL, COME AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERIALIZATION. Malinee at One o'Clock.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 Receitway. - Professor Harrs

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTERLS 365 Recordivar, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel-in them Francis Knightan and Buthasques-The Black Cook, and Armun Balber Though

VIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West fwenty-fourth street. - Bedwoord's Misstreet. - Ethiopian Con a Quint Residence.

KRLLY & LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS, 20 Broadway-In turns Sonos, Daness, Eccasemictims, to.-Dooron of All-Can-fram-Ham.

TONY PARTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWER, COLLEGE DIVERTE C.—THE ROSDER KING. Manage at 25 o'Clock.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-In a Vancett of Ligary and Languague Experiavisery. Cours be Baller &c. The Suadow Pantovine. Multime at 19, o' Glock. OF MARRIE STATE AND

HOOLBY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brookive - Erecorian Min-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

LECTURES WITH THE OUT-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE UNless daily. Hydrox Rugar Are of Pross. Open from \$ a. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Snturday, October 13, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

on our columns. For a long time past the circulation of the HERALD in the metropolis and the surrounding cities has exceeded that of all the other papers put together. mercial interests, no one can well go to business in the morning without reading the Heatin, from which he can ascertain the state of the markets, what is to be sold, and where he can buy what he requires, &c. Our advertisers, therefore, will see the advantage to us and to themselves of sending in their advertisements at an early hour, so that we can insert them in such place and in such regular form as will render them most available for the public benefit and secure the greatest good for

THE NEWS.

EUROPE

By the Atlantic cable we have a market report from London and Liverpool, dated yesterday evening. O to-Cotton advanced in Liverpool, Middling uplands

The London money market was slightly easier. Con ties were at 71%.

Our European flies by the Asia, dated to the 29 h of September, contain very interesting dends of the tele-graphic report from Halifus published in the Hanain on The Marquis de Moustier, the new Minister of Foreign

positical satuation at present existing in Karene would prevent Napoleon from abling any revolutionary The St. Petersburg Journal expresses the opinion

that the accoming States have reason to feel anxious succe the publication of the French Foreign Office office-The writer intimates that Hossia dors not see such a coverance of alliances or prospect of new coalitions as are indicated by the French Emperor.

A Paris journal heads an article on the subject of the Russo-American alliance with the words. "In Spectra

Russe," and contends no issue of moment can result from the movement. The founcial position and social condition of Rousta are treated very severally in a

The English newspapers comment to some length on the subject of President Johnson's Pour and the conscitutional questions involved in high monthly with Congress.

MISCELL'ANEOUS.

José Gonzales y Fernapélez and Francisco tiene Salvador, alias Pollicer, the murderers of the Calsan Olero, yesterday suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the yard of the Klygs county is). The eriminals died feat-lessly. Geré made a full confession and Gerales wrote a letter for publication in the Barath. Buth documents are preliahed in another column this morning.

An examination of witnesses in reference to the dead man recently found at Newtown was held last evening by Coroner Lewis, at the National Hotel in Astr. testimony adduced the general opinion is well supported that the man was murdered, and that the pristol of deceased at Sunnyaide Hotel on the day the body and discovered. The body has not been identified. • 4 for brown out at should have made upon o'clock less

night in the hobby-horse manufactory of A Christian & Son, 89 Mang in street. The building, with the stock and a quantity of variable machinery, was totally de stroyed. Less about \$120,000. Amount of insurance

The board of officers of the Seventh regiment, who

have had under consideration the proposed trip to Paris in 1867, have submitted their report to the members or the organization. They estimate the maximum expenses at \$300,000, and submit to the members as to whether they are willing to accept the invitation and assume the pecuniary obligations rendered necessary by A meeting of the Stone Masons' Protective So

took place last evening at No. 609 Second avenue, John Tuomy presiding. The attendance at the meeting was very full, and several new members were curolled. The very full, and several new members were curoited. The other business disposed of was of a routine nature. The damage done by the recent storm in Maryland and the District of Columbia is greater than was at first supposed. Several more large dams have been swept away

lodged in large heaps against Long Bridge, at Washing The British Lark Ambrozine, from Cardiff, Wales

2d inst. Five of the crew were lost, and the captain, second mate and three of the hands were saved, after passing thirty-six hours on a raft.

mitting a fraud in receiving more money for postage than was due, was discharged by Commissioner Bette yesterday, on the ground that his case did not come The jury in the case of Leonard Appleby and others

into court yesterday morning and gave a verdict for the Tho Chesapeake piracy case was up before Commis-sioner Newton, in Brooklyn, yesterday. On representa-tion of counsel for the defence that he was waiting for

him to set aside the inquest in the Christie will case. rogate's Court in Albany county for three years, is now being tried in the Supreme Court on an appeal from the order of the Surrogate. The estate was valued seven control of a colored servant of the family named William Dietz, and at her death it is found to consist of real estate in Albany, and valued at only \$120,000. The

The proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger has forvarded all the information he can obtain as to the origin of the recent canard to President Johnson. A vigorous search will be made to ascertain the source from

remainder ?

A gang of six men, with their faces blackened, robbed the railroad offices in South Union, Ky., yesterday, of \$1,300 and a large lot of dry goods. It is supposed they are the same men who robbed a paymaster's car on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad the day previous.

The cholera seems to be confined entirely to Chicago. Forty-three cases were reported in that city yesterday, were on Thursday seven deaths from yellow fever.

The Inman line steamship City of New York, Cap-tain Leitch, will sail at noon to-day from pier 45 North river, for Liverpool via Queenstown. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock this The steamship Teutonia, Captain Haack, will sail at

twelve o'clock noon to-day from Hoboken for Hamburg via Cowes. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-

past ten o'clock this morning.

The steamship Euterpe, Captain Eldridge, belonging to C. H. Mallory & Co.'s time, will sail at noon to-day from pier 20 East river, for Galveston, Texas.

The fine steamship George Cromwell, Captain E. E. Valli, of the Cromwell line, will sail at three P. M. to-day for New Colesses (See 1982 No. 2018).

day, for New Orloans direct, from pier No. 9 North river.

The Emptre line steamship San Salvador, Captain Atkins, will sail punctually at three P. M. to-day, for Savannah, from pier 18 North river.

The steamship Saragosse, Captain Crowell, of Leary's

The steamship Saragossa, Captain Crowell, of Leary's line, will sail for Charleston at three P. M. to-day, from pier 14 East river.

The stock market was strong and active yeste

Fold rose from 150½ to 153%.

There was no particular change in the o There was no particular change in the commercial sit-uation yesterday, as compared with the day previous The markets were generally quiet, the fluctuations in gold causing temporary inaction on the part of both buyer and seller. Some articles of merchandise were dealt in with considerable freedom, however, and there was a fair average amount of business in progress for this season. Groceries were steady. Cotton was held firmer but more quiet. Dry goods were fairly active and firm. Or Change four was lover by 10c a 25c per bbl. firm. On 'Change flour was lower by 10c, a 25c, per bbl. Wheat 3c, a 5c, easier. Corn active and firm. Oats very steady. Pork firmer. Beef steady. Lard easier. Petroleum dull. Whiskey quiet.

The Late Elections-Their Lesson to the Ad-

When Louis Napoleon, in his brilliant Italian campaign of 1859, reached the famous Austrian Quadrilatoral and discovered there that with a further advance the war must assume proportions which he was not prepared to meet, he wisely sounded a parley, arranged an armistice and made a treaty of neace. This is the le which the late elections convey to the administration. This lesson is the crowning result of these elections. They mark the line of another quadrilateral beyond which it is dangerous to pass. They call for a parley, an armistice and trenty of peace with Congress. President Johnson in his late campaign through Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, on the merits of his controversy with Congress, left the constitution, from point to point, in the hands of the people, and the people, from the Schuylkill to the Wabash, have emphatically decided the case in favor of the Southern restoration plan embodied in the constitutional amendment of

The case, we say, is decided; for that the elections of November will run in the same channel as those of September and October and with a more powerful current, there is no reason to doubt. What, then, is the course which President Johnson ought now to pursue in deference to this overwhelming pressure of Northern public opinion? It is fixed that the next Congress will hold to the restoration ultimatum of the present Congress, so that in continuing his fight all the odds will be against him to the end of his term of office, and his administration will hardly take a higher rank in history thap those of poor Pierce and Buchanan. But we regard it as impossible that a statesman of the strong practical common sense and large experience of Mr. Johnson can albore to a line of policy which has manifestly failed beyond redemption. The coup d'état maliciously hinted at in the late Phila delphia gold gambling canard is an entirely preposterous idea; and yet to do away with such wicked inventions and such unjust suspicions it becomes the imperative duty of the President to the country and to himself to place himself at once en rapport with the will of the people.

We are pleading in behalf of the administration. With or without its support the amend ment must prevail. Mr. Johnson, however, by cordially falling in with it may still secure the lion's share of the glory of a complete restoration of the Union. In this view surely the appropriate bour has at last come for a reconstruction of the Cabinet, a new departure and a bold and vigorous domestic and foreign policy, including the constitutional amendment, the reformation of our financial system and a decisive settlement of our outstanding balances against Sugland and France. In this taviting field there is "ample scope and verge

man desiring to leave an enduring mark of honor and glory in connection with his broad and comprehensive domestic and foreign policy thus suggested is a reorganization of the

The decline and fall of Cardinal Wolsey from the graces of "bluff King Hal" was not more painful than has been the fall of Mr. Seward in the public estimation. From that ill-starred Chicago pilgrimage he has returned an old man "worn out by the storms of State," reduced to the drivellings of a mountebank. Humanity in his case requires his reease, while sound statesmanship demands a Bismarck in his place in the maintenance and expansion of the Monroe doctrine. Nor is Mr. McCultoch, with his limited and technical notions of banking and brokerage, the man competent to grasp the management of our financial system as Secretary of the Treasury. In a word, a new Cabinet, from stem to stern judiciously selected, would be a masterly stroke of policy for Mr. Johnson at this crisis Starting from the initial point of the late elections and from the apparent public sentiment of the country in reference to England and France, the Cabinet adapted to the ends in view may readily be found. Nor are there any other landmarks by which the shoals and breakers of a perilous coast may be avoided than the lighthouses set up in the late ITALY TO TAKE CARE OF THE POPE,-It IS

stated in our late news from Europe that an understanding has been come to between Napoleon and the Italian government—that the latter is to maintain the Pope in safety at Rome in his full dignity as head of the Church after the French troops are withdrawn. This is just as it should be. There is no reason why the Holy Father should leave his chie bishop's See and become a pensioner upon any Protestant country, although no doubt be would be well provided for in any country. For example, the United States would willingly give him a hospitable welcome and a secure home. The representative of the Church has presided over an old, but now almost effete. religion and civilization for many centuries. He has done much to redeem Europe from barbarism, and Europe is not likely to forget it. But a new order of civilization has sprung up, and we see the temporalities of the Pope vielding to its inevitable influence. Charle nagne invested the Pope with a policeman's baton, but the latest successor of that great monarch's family-Francis Joseph, of Aus tria-can do nothing to preserve it. Napoleon, who no doubt would like to be the succes of Charlemagne, is in a similar position. It is eminently proper, then, that Italy, the home of the Popes from all time, should take care of Pius the Ninth, who is a venerable, benevolent and most excellent prelate, and keep him still in Rome, the centre of Catholicity, in ease and comfort for the rest of his days.

NATIONAL RESPECTABILITY AND HOW IT IS SACRIFICED.—The bitterness and general misconduct of the radicals and copperheads during the late political canvass have given our neighbors on each side of us a pretty idea of our stability and respectability. The indignities heaped upon President Johnson during his late tour to the tomb of Douglas by the radicals, and the indecent prominence of copperheads at the North and secessionists at the South in the reconstruction of the democratic party on the President's plans, have induced Maximillan, on the one part, to think that we are on the eve of a revolution, and our Canadian friends on the other, to imagine that the copperheads are bent upon rising in arms against Congress. Max thinks the impending revolution is a good thing for him, and our Canadian friends are actually getting troops from Eng-land to aid the copperheads. We can assure Max and the Kanucks that their hopes and their friends are imaginary. Though the radicals and copperheads form a revolutionary element, the main body of the people have no revolutionary tendencies. In the late war the radicals and copperheads did no fighting, and they will be found in any future revolution a

y poor class of allies. The hopes of our neighbors would be only amusing if they did not cause a blush for the unpardonable misconduct which has produced the comments which we have noticed. The contemptible factions headed by Ben Butler and his ilk on one side and by Hoffman and such material on the other, have created much froth and fury, but it signifies nothing save only our disgrace. The respectable portion of the country will have to ignore these factions and insist on decency in Congress, the Executive mansion, the Gubernatorial residences and mong the people themselves, or we shall totally sacrifice our good name for respectaoility among nations.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON VERSUS THE HON. JAMES BROOKS .-- That smart, intelligent, enterprising and fascinating lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, is up for Congress against the Hon. James Brooks. Against such a competitor what ought Mr. Brooks to do? He is a ladies man, and common gallantry requires his retirement in her favor.

"When there's a lady in the case, Of course all other things give place."

Mr. Brooks, then, ought to surrender grace fully and graciously in favor of the first petticoat for Congress. Why not? He did the best he could do at the last session of Congress to assist Thad Stevens in behalf of negroes' rights and negro suffrage; and Mrs. Stanton will do this, if elected, with far greater ability; and in addition to this she will stir up every spark of gallantry in Congress in behalf of woman's rights and woman suffrage. Morcover, with on influential lady in the House of Representatives, the roughs of that body would no longer make it a Tammany Hall. Let Mr. Brooks re-

PROPOSED GREAT POLITICAL MATINEE.-Why loes not Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Starton call a great mass meeting of the ladies somewhere and have Anna Dickinson make a speech and address the meeting herself, and thus open the great campaign for woman's rights in a proper way? Mrs. Cady's only opponent is Mr. Brooks, who is going to run against her; but he is far too gallant to stand in the way of a lady who wants to go to Congress to make gentlemen of a set of fellows there who sadly need something of the kind.

A MODEL POLITICAL SPEECH .- The spece, of Father Grant at Cincinnati the other evening was a model for all our political prators. Let them study it well and imitate b'f they can.

A FLANK MOVEMENT AGAINST TANKANY .-The terrible and sweeping list of charges presented to Governor Fenton against Street Commissioner Charles G. Cornell and his deputy, Supervisor Tweed, is the most powerful flank movement against Mr. Hoffman that could possibly have been made. Tweed and Cornell have been for some time past the backbone of Tammany, and the patronage of the Street Commissioner's office, charged to have been so corruptly and unscrupulously used, has been the main reliance of "the ring" to keep a party at its back. It was their influence that made Mr. Hoffman Mayor and deprived the city of a very good Recorder. In the Democratic State Convention at Albany they made a successful effort to get Mr. Hoffman nominated for Governor over General Dix, in the hope of covering up their tracks and quashing this terrible indictment. But the Citizens' Association have resolved that they shall not escape by any such strategy. The charges have been made and the trial must take place: for it would be political ruin to Governor Fenton to neglect or delay the investigation, and the developments will entail an awful exposure upon Tammany and "the ring." In view of this unexpected blow, Mr. Hoffman would do well to quietly quit the stump and retire from the field. There is no possible chance of his election. He has established a good reputation as Recorder and has made a fair Mayor. There can be no possible pretence for postponing the trial of his friends and backers on the specific charges made against them, and if he desires to save the reputation he has gained he had better cut loose from them at once and give up the contest.

BIARRITZ-THE SARATOGA OF EUROPE.-The little watering place of Biarritz is likely to be come as historic as Ghent in the way of conferences and alliances between sovereigns, statesmen and politicians. It was there that Bismarck outwitted Napoleon while concecting the plans which led to the late German war and the reconstruction of Europe. Now we notice that a general gathering of important personages is about to take place there. Napoeon, Gortschakoff, Bismarck and other notables are about to meet, for the ostensible purpose of arranging the Eastern question and discussing the fate of Turkey; but there will be probably many other subjects on the tapis also. They will talk a good deal about the Turk, but they will be thinking a good deal about themselves. The watering place of Biarritz is the Saratoga of Europe, where, as at our famous springs, all the politicians go to consult and square up matters.

THE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—Tammany has not yet made her county nominations, but a great many of the outside organizations have already put their candidates in the field. Mr. Hackett has been nominated for Recorder, "Miles O'Reilly" for Register, and Gideon J. Tucker for Surrogate. These nominations are all popular and are stronger than Tammany herself; and as it is necessary for "the ring" to do something, in view of the Street Commissioner exposé, they had better take them up and endorse them, and by this means cover

Why have we had no Atlantic cable news lately? We once stirred up the Associ Press with the cable and it got along very well for a while. Shall we have to stir it up again and make it pay the expenses? There is an African in the fence somewhere, and he must be hunted out. Are there no private despatches received and used in Wall street? Is there any connection between these private despatches and the suspension of the Associated Press reports? We want information cables. How is it that we receive fewer mesages now that there are two cables than we did when there was only one? Something is

THE LAST PHILADELPHIA CANARD.—It is now evident that the Philadelphia canard about the President and the Attorney General was concocted, like the Howard proclamation, for effect upon the gold markets. But we call the attention of the executive committee of the Associated Press to the fact that this fabrication was telegraphed by their agent to all parts of the country except the city of Washington, where it might have been promptly exposed. This matter demands an immediate investigation. The Associated Press has been pretty badly managed of late, and this last offence ought to secure a reform.

THE RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN ALLIANCE.-The talk about this alliance is all buncombe There is a sympathy between the two countries, but there never can be an alliance. Russia's interests are Asiatic and ours are American. We want no foothold-not even a little island-in Europe, and, therefore, have nothing to gain by an alliance. Russia has a vast continent to civilize and develop, and as it is already under her control and nobody wishes to dispute her power, she has no need of an alliance. Nations, like individuals, may form friendships without becoming partners in business.

THE STREET COMMISSIONS TRIAL -- We hope that Governor Fenton will do his duty promptly in the matter of the terrible charges preferred against Street Commissioner Cornell and have the investigation commenced at once. Has he fixed the time for the trial of the case ! If not, we trust he will do so forthwith.

OUR CLAMS AGAINST ENGLAND .- Is it not time for the President and Mr. Seward to make a peremptory demand for the payment of our claims against England for the depredations of the Alabama? Have they forgotten that?

SAVE YOUR MONEY .- There is no use in any one taking campaign documents or subscribing for the support of any of the candidates at the coming elections in this city and State next month. The whole thing is decided. Save your money.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Reported Extensive Defalcation-Rejoicings of the Republicans Over the Late Victories, &c., &c.

A defalcation was reported resterein which was probably smount to half a minion dollars in our ener. The perpetrator, a backkeeper, named 6. 9 Goodman, has absonded and a believed to have good to flain or ranna, but members of the firm -Lo-1 strains & Co.—say that the books and moneys do v. of show that anything has been abstrabled. has been abstrabted.

Two hundred guns were fired lost night, by order of the Union State Control from pitter, for the late political

Wheat feet from rafe; 1,000 sacks, at \$1.00 per bus-

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Proposed Visit of the Seventh Regimen to Paris-Report of the Committee of the Board of Officers—A Cordial Reception Promised by the National Guard of Paris-The French and English Governments View she Trip with Favor, &c. The proposed visit of the Seventh Regiment Nationa

cers were appointed to make an estimate of the probable expenses of the trip. The following is the report which is to be submitted for the inspection and action of the

proval of our State and National governments can be readilisecured; that a cordial reception by the National Guard of Parls and by the Volunteers of England, is promised an positively assured; that the proposed trip would occupy no to exceed sixty days; that the trip should not be undertake with less than 600 officers, non-commissioned officers as privates. The band and drum oorps, armorers and compan servants, would number at least 56 men—minimum num ber of men for the trip, 686 men; that the expenses of the trip would be as follows:—

Steamer to Havre and return.

\$125,00
Expenses for transportation and subsistence in France and England.

Band and drum corps, armorers, &c. 15,00
New full dress uniform (690 men). 35,00
Sundry expenses. 10,00

Total. \$100,000

This is the maximum estimate; the minimum estimate would be \$275,000. Fromment merchants and citizens have voluntarily offered to contribute large sums to defray the expenses of the trip, but said offers have not yet assumed any reliable or tangible form.

From the facts above stated, the committee arrive at the following conclusions.—That aithough it is probable that six hundred of the active and exempt members of the regiment would be willing to derote the time and labor necessary to prepare for the trip, it would still be mecessary that the hearty cooperation of the merchants and bankers of this city aloudd be secured, in order to obtain a leave of absence for sixty days to such of their employes as are members of the regiment; that it is not probable that any considerable number of the members of the regiment would be willing to expend the amount required by the above eath mate—vir. \$400 to \$200 per man—in addition to the time and the would necessarily be devoted to the rip aun cooling to the same: that the regiment is unless that many obligation for the same: that the regiment is unless that the regiment is to the same. The

Are you willing to accept the invitation above referred to to visit Paris in 1867, and to devote the time and labor neces-

of the same?

The committee furnish herewith to the active and exemp members a blank form, with the necessary questions upon the subject of this report, which questions all members agrequested to answer and to forward the same to the committee at the armory on or before the light inst. Exempt members can procure blanks from the captains of the severa

companies.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
GEO, WM. SMITH, Captain Company H.
PETER PALMER, Captain Company B.
WM. H. KIPP. Captain Company D.
Committee of the Board of Office.
New York, Oct. 11, 1966.

New Parade Ground in Brooklyn.

The new parade ground now in process of completion on the southeast side of Prospect Park will be formally opened on the 25th inst., on which occasion the Second division, National Guard, consisting of the Fifth brigad General Jesse C. Smith, will parade. It is probable the the event will be marked by the distribution of meda to the veterans of Brooklyn by the Common Counci-and that a banquet to the invited guests will terminal the day's proceedings, though no definite programm has yet been decided upon.

Rome, where he has been studying for the last twelve years, exhibits a collection of statuary in the gallery of the Studio Building, Tenth street. There are seven groups, the Return of the Prodigal Son, Il Penseroso, groups, the Return of the Prodigal Son, Il Penseroso, Jephtha's Daughter, Undine Rising from the Castle Well, The Peri, Pocahontas, and the Wept of the Wish Ton Wish. The first of these is the principal work of the artist. The grouping and anatomical study of the father and his long lost child are good proofs of the artistic abilities of Mr. Mozier. It is a very elaborate work, and must have cost the artist many years of continued painstaking application. Il Penseroso is the beam ideal of Milton's melancholy goddess. One of the beat anatomical figures we have seen in the metapopilis, and one which breather. we have seen in the metropolis, and one which breathes in marble, is the Peri, or Eden Regained. The subject is long suffering spirit, deharred for such a length of time from her home in the Garden of Paradise, has at length explated her fault and now holds one of

-the starry bowls Upon whose banks admitted souls
Their first sweet draught of glory take.
The figure is nude, typical of innocence, and in pea

aracter and finish, is a work of the highest art, other works of Mr. Mozier are also excellent, and enti tie him to a prominent position among American sculptors, both at home and abroad.

LIFE-SAVING WATER TANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In reading your paper of to-day I saw a very distressing account of shipwreck and loss of life. Complaint was made that the lifeboats capsused and that more lives were lost thereby. I would suggest to your notice the fact that there is no passenger vessel which carries boat room sufficient for the number of souls usually on board. room sufficient for the number of souls usually on board. They cannot do it, not having the room. Captain Faunce mentions a trak inyared by Captain France. It is a very good thing, no doubt, but it is not what is required. It takes up room and is of no use except to save life. It would suggest to you, and to all others who are interested in maritime affairs, a method by which all vessels may be supplied with the means of saving all on board in case of socient (other than blowing up), and yet not have apy room lost or extra weight carried, as by boats or rate, as mentioned in your paper of today. Every vessel is obliged to carry a certain amount of water. Let them have tanks of a certain size and shape if, which to carry that water, made so as to be shad and to the same time have the use of the tanks to carry their proper supply of water. They would be easily handled, and in one hour's time a raft could be constructed with them sufficient to carry all on board. The expense of the tanks would be but very little more than the present ordinary water tank.

GEORGE THOMPSON, late U. S. N. Naw York, Oct. 11, 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

empted to express my regret that her owner did, not You are no doubt aware that in making it to English

You are no doubt aware that in making it to English yachts of his own length be has practically confined it to vessels of little more than half her axes—Johnny Bull's craft being all so nariow. I see that the Alice was measured and entered for one of their club races where she would have had a chance of testing her powers ton for ton, but for some reason or other she did not start.

The Britishers have shown themselves real mean in the way they have written of the little Red-White and-Bue as a cheat that crossed the Atlantic as a passenger; but let us give the devil his due; if we challenge birnlet us do it fairly, and if we whip him, as we did before, let it be without cods.

The Alice is fity one feet six inches long and saventeen feet six inches beam. An English yacht of fitty one feet six inches long would be from eleven feet to twelve feet beam; consequently not more that ha f to two-thirds of the Alice's tonage.

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Session. abinet assembled to-day punctually at noon on continued until nearly three o'clock. A Reports to the Freedmen's Bureau from Ter

Brovet Brigadier General J. R. Lewis, Assistant Com missioner of Freedmen's Affairs in the State of Tennes see, in his report to the Commissioner of the Burea-communicates the following information in reference to affairs in that district:—

In several counties complaints are made of outrages committed upon negroes, and of the difficulty with which the civil authorities are induced to take notice of these offences. In the majority of the counties, however, the civil authorities are reported as dealing justifuction of the majority of the counties, however, the civil authorities are reported as dealing justifucts no interference has been met with from parties in mical to colored schools more serious than harmless threats, except the destruction by burning of two small and unimportant school houses in East Tennessee by unknown parties. It is believed that in the majority of cases where freedmen fail to obtain feditional the hands of civil officers the failure is simply for the want of knowledge on their part, or of an earnest efficient friend to advise and properly set forth their grisvances. In many instances, however, the civil authorities exhibit a thorough disregard of justice, and officer refuse justice by delaying its administration.

From all sections of the State very unfavorable reports of the present crops are coming in. Cotton, it is represented, will fall below haif a crop and corn not much more. It is believed, however, that the crop of this State will be sufficient for home consumption, and that no suffering need be anticipated in the rural districts. Much anxiety is felt in regard to the great number of nearly destitute, who are still crowded about the large lowns, especially in view of the evident falling off is contributions to the various benevolent societies of the North, which have heretofore accomplished so much towards supplying their wants during the winter.

Intercesting Statistics of the United Sinters.

Interesting Statistics of the United States.
The following interesting item of statistics was present in the United States Ceusus Bureau, Department of the Interior, and taken from a report in reference to the area, population and density of population of the

The land and water surfaces of the United States are equal to 3,250,000 square miles—land 3,010,370, water about 240,000 square miles. The States embrace 1,804,351 square miles of landed surface and the Territories 1,206,019 miles, as exhibited by the eighth census of 1890. The number of inhabitants in the United States returned in 1850 was 31,443,321—in the States 31,143,044, and 295,275 in the Territories—thus showing an average of seventeen inhabitants to each square mile in returned in 1850 was 31,443,321—in the States 31,145,000, and 295,275 in the Territories—thus showing an average of seventeen inhabitants to each square mile in the States, while in the Territories there are four square miles to each inhabitant, and exclusive of the District of Columbia the territorial area would represent five and one-fifth square miles to each inhabitant. In 1860 Massachusetts had 157, Rhode Island 133, New York 82 and Pennsylvania 62 inhabitants to the square mile, which rate applied to the United States would give 472,000,000 in Massachusetts, 400,000 000 in Rhot Island, 245,000,000 in New York and 189,000 000 in Pennsylvania Reigium, England and Wales and France in 1855 had 397, 307 and 176 inhabitants to the square mile respectively. If the and wales and France in 1855 had 397, 307 and 176 in-habitants to the square mile respectively. If the United States was as densely populated as France our population would number 528,000,000, or if populated as densely as England and Wales 924,000,000; and if ac-cording to Belgiam's density of population 1897 to the aquare mile) the United States would contain 1,195,000,000, which is 110,086,000 more than the entire population of the world in 1866.

missioner of Indian Affairs that General Carson, con management, prevent the hostile feelings now existing among the Utah Indians from spreading to the Tabagua-chi-Utes of Colerato, who have been quite re-tiem of late, on account of delays in the receipt of their pro

Conscience Money.

Treasurer Spinner to-day received from the Rev. Arthur J. Donnelly, paster of St. Michael's church, New York, a communication containing two one hundred delar United States seven-thirty Treasury notes, which were given into his hands by a penitent to be reasoned. to the government. The notes were sold and the pro-oceds (\$215 07) transferred to the credit of the United States.

The following individuals were pardoned for their pa being of the number of petty cases excepted by the am-nesty proclamation:—William H. Clement, of Texas; William D. Porter, of South Carolina, and John L. Vick-

ers, of Louisiana.

Personal.

General Beauregard arrived to-day and is staying of Willard's. It is probable that he will leave to-morrow

Pension Harenu Examining Surgeons.
The Commissioner of Pensions to-day appointed the
following named gentlemen examining surgeons of the
Pension Office:—Dr. L. L. Comstock, of Charleston, S.
C., and George W. Brundage, of West Dresden, N. T.

Postal Facilities With Switzerland.
Letters and printed matter of every kind posted in
the United States and addressed to Switzerland, may be
transmitted to their destination via Belgium in the mails
made up at New York and despatched by means of the

new line of American steamships running direct be-tween New York and Antwerp. Correspondence for Switzerland forwarded in the mails to Belgium by direct steamer to Autwerp will be subject to the following rates of postage, the same being in full to destination:-On letters eighteen coats per single rate of half ounce prepayment optional; on newspapers, gazettes and periodical works, four cents for each weight of three ounces or fraction thereof, prepayment required; books, pamphlets and other printed matter, three ces

It has been decided by the Acting Comptroller of the Currency that mutilated notes must be redemed by the redemption agencies of the national banks at the commercial centres so long as no reasonable doubt exists as to the identity of the note presented. When the notes are so badly mutilated as to make the value or identity lifficult to determine the case should be referred to the

Smuggling on the Rio Grande Border.
The Treasury Department has been informed that
amuggling operations of an extensive character have recently been carried on from Maiamoras to Browns-ville. The withdrawal of troops from Brownsville has given the smugglers an opportunity to effect their un-inwful purposes which they have been prompt to seize Measures have been taken to prevent these transactions Such is the activity of smuggiers at the various points on the frontier that the exercise of the greatest vigilar is required from revenue officers in the performance their duties.

Drowning of an Internal Revenue Bureau

Clerk.
The body of W. G. Parkhurst was found to-day near the Seventh street steamboat wharf. He went to the wharf last Wednesday night to await the arrival of a steamer on which he expected to meet his daughter, and it is supposed that, being unacquainted with the locality, he missed his footing and fell overboard. The deceased was some years ago employed as a profes-sional phonographer, but was latterly engaged as one of the principal clerks in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. He was originally from New Hampshire, and was doservedly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

Appelutments. The following appointments of revenue of scers were The following appointments of revenue of acers were made to day — James W. Eldridge, Assessor. Ninth district, Ind.; W. Mosly, Cellector. Fwenty-fined district, Ind.; W. Mosly, Cellector. Fwenty-fined district, Ind.; W. Mosly, Cellector. Fwenty-fined district, Ind.; W. Also Postmasters, as follows. Nehm' at Dunn, Salem, N. J.; Casenova, N. Y.; C. Hydlen, S. J.; Moore, Camden, N. J.; Joseph B.; J. Thomas, Craves, Newark, N. J.; Willip, M. A. Trower, Shellyville, Ill., Frederick S. McNelley, Newton, N. J.; Joseph B. Oliver, Itahway, N. J.

THE CHARGES AGAIN' ,T THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

TO THE P DITOR OF THE HERALD. School Consissioner's Oppice, Oct. 12, 1966.

I observe in D c newspapers an elaborate document, full of specific pleading, containing specifications of charges of official meconduct against me and the de-partment of which I am the head, signed by a Mr. Joseph . Daly as atterner, with a merely technical verification, in the form of a legal proceeding, by a Mr. Holy es. I have not received any communication from two-thirds of the Alice's tonasge.

GUESILLA ROBBERIES IN KENTUCKY.

Six Men with Faces Binchened Cob an Office of \$1,300. They are Supposed to Be the Same who Robbed the Pasmaster the Day Previously.

Bowned Cappa, Kr., Oct. 12, 1862.

A gang of six men robbe; the railroad office and store at South Union about six processes, the supposed to the same who Robbed the Pasmaster the Day Previously.

Bowned Cappa, Kr., Oct. 12, 1862.

A gang of six men robbe; the railroad office and store at South Union about six processes, the supposed of the control of the c